

**Description**

Probably originally a hipped roof two-storey dressed and rubble bluestone hotel, it appears that in the early 1870s the present cemented parapeted facade was added to the upper level, encasing the old inn with the new Italian Renaissance derived detailing. The dressed stone ground-level facade and rubble-stone rear walls remain and no doubt explain in part why the hotel is so original, given the difficulties of altering the stone. Valuable timber joinery survives in these lower windows.

**External Integrity**

Given above changes, generally original except painting of the exposed stonework. Chimney cornice modified.

**Streetscape**

Traditional corner building in a related 19th and early 20th. century residential area.

**Significance**

Architecturally, an early externally complete (from 1871) hotel building displaying valuable joinery details and built of the material which made Footscray important in the early development of Melbourne. Historically, for over 130 years a public meeting place and as such where the municipality began.

**House,  
67 Whitehall Street**

**History**

A printer, George Kirk, appears to have been the first owner of this house<sup>1</sup>. Kirk came from Emerald Hill to live here during 1872 and remained so into the 1880s when he moved to a more modest timber house next door and leased this one to the Rev. Henry Scott, Anglican minister, and after him, the draper Charles Davis.<sup>2</sup> The contractor, John Falkingham lived here in the early 1880s followed by the stone merchant and

'assayer', William Styles Hazelton<sup>3</sup> and the contractors, Andrew McCann and John Stewart.<sup>4</sup> After a period as a private hospital run by Mrs. E. Stewart, it returned to residential use for Thomas McAsey who lived there from the 1920s into the mid 1940s<sup>5</sup>. By the 1950s, it was flats<sup>6</sup>.

**Description**

A two-storied, conservative Italianate villa with a cemented facade and face-brick rear additions, this house shows its age by the form and disposition of its now truncated chimneys. The lines of a two-storey concave roof verandah are still visible on its face as is the probable iron baluster form. Balusters have been retained (part) in pseudo-balconette devices on the three upper windows. Another indicator of its age is the close spacing of its carved eaves brackets, each interspersed with rosettes. Other ornament includes a Medieval reference in the application of label moulds and bosses on the arched upper windows. Segment arches are evident downstairs. The iron palisade fence appears to have been also cut down but the pickets, iron corner posts and its quarry-face basalt plinth remain.

**External Integrity**

Verandah, front door case and chimney cornices have been removed, a porch added, other additions made at the rear, a side window blocked in and the fence severely modified. Sufficient evidence exists to recreate much of these lost items.

**Streetscape**

Among mainly timber Edwardian villas (altered), many adopting the Italianate manner. The nearest contemporaries are the stone-walled 49 Whitehall Street and the corner Exchange Hotel.

**Significance**

Architecturally, now altered but reclaimable in part, it represents in the study area the minority of early Victorian two-storey residences. Historically, it has housed some of Footscray's prominent quarrymen and contracting class, epitomizing the status of these men in the community and, in turn, their industry's status in the metropolis.

1 RB1872,713  
 2 RB1880,1745: RB1879,1397-new adjoining house  
 3 RB1883,1609: RB1886,1820  
 4 RB 1888,2559: RB1899,3359  
 5 D1920-45  
 6 D1955-65



4-115 67 Whitehall Street

**Colonial Sugar Refinery Company Complex**  
265 Whitehall Street

**History**

Commencing as the Joshua Brothers Company, later the Victoria Sugar Company and finally the Colonial Sugar Refinery, the first stages of the complex commenced in 1873 (first directory entry 1874), reputedly by Yarraville contractors, Edward Murphy (q.v.) and Timothy Lane.<sup>1</sup> Thomas Watts was the architect of the early stages of the complex, calling the initial tenders in November 1872, and adding two brick stores in 1873-4 and 1875, and a timber and iron store in 1875, also for the Joshua Brothers.<sup>2</sup> John Campbell, was brought from Scotland to supervise its construction and, once

complete, commenced as its manager in February 1874.<sup>3</sup>

The Australian Sugar Co. formed in England during 1839, to refine colonial sugar. It was absorbed by the Australasian Sugar Co., in 1842, which was in turn taken over by Colonial Sugar Refining Co. in 1855. In the 1860-70s, the Australian sugar growing industry consolidated on the coasts of Southern Queensland and Northern New South Wales and became (1970s) the world's fourth largest sugar producer. This refinery was the second largest in Australia in the late 1950s<sup>4</sup>

Louis Hope is said to have established the colony's first major sugar mill in 1864 (Ormiston, Queensland) and other mills followed at Maryborough, Mackay (1866), Bundaberg (1872) and Cairns (1882). New South Wales mills (many of them only primitive crushing mills) numbered nine by 1868. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company (C.S.R.) established in 1855 and

1 FFOY p.142;D1870-5  
2 *Argus* 21/4/72, 12/9/73, 20/5/75, 1/10/75  
3 *Local Industries...*, 1882, p.17  
4 FFOY p.135